NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the sk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York THE DAILY HERALD is container copy, \$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, used centainer copy, \$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, werey Setterany, at six cents neer copy, or \$3 per annual, the him nearly Webschool of the cents percopy. \$4 per annual Edition every Webschool of \$612 to any part of the Continent both to include younge the Carlornia Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$275 per annual.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Webschoy, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annual. copy, or \$2 per annum.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
news, solicited from any courier of the world; if need, will be
literally part for. \$39 OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE
PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAR ALL LETTERS AND PACE.

AGES SENT TE NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications. cturn rejected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS rememons every days advertisements incred in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY EMELED, and in the allionnia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, Acopness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-THE OCTOROOM WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—THE KOOT LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - SEVER SONS NEW DOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, -- HATTERAS INDET-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -- Day and Rvening-Anon: or Midnight-Hipporotanus, Sea Lion, and Other Corrostries. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-HOOLEV'S MINSTRELS, Stuvesant Institute, No. 609 Broadway, Studiorian Souds, Dances, &c.

E MELOBBON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway. -CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs DANCES, BUBLESONES, AC.—Magic Laures. GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway, -- DRAWING

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 414 Broadway.—Songs, BAL CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 B wery.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.-Sonce, Dances, Farces, Bualgeques, &c. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. --

New York, Thursday, November 7, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

No further intelligence concerning the great naval and military expedition than that which appeared in our columns yesterday, had been received up to a late hour last night. That they escaped the dangers of the gale and made good a harborage in a secure position is, however, unquestionable.

The lines of our army on the Potomac were undisturbed yesterday.

A new rebel battery at Aquia creek was opened yesterday, a few hundred yards north of the old one, from which some shells were thrown with the intention of trying the range. Great activity was also observable at Mathias Point. It is said that the rebels have between thirty and forty thousand men at Shipping Point.

From Fortress Monroe the news is that the steamer S. R. Spaulding has just returned from Hatteras Inlet, bringing Colonel Hawkins, who proceeds to Washington in a special boat upon business connected with his post. The storm at Hatteras Inlet was very severe, and the recent high tides have completely overflown the space outside the fort; and, as a new channel is forming between the forts, it is apprehended that they may become untenable. About a quarter of the clothing for the Twentieth Indiana regiment had been landed from the S. R. Spaulding on Friday night, when the gale came on with tremendous severity. and it was washed away, together with some other on Sunday, but retired after firing a couple of

It is presumed that they thought the Belvidere, which just then hove in sight on her return from the naval expedition, was the advance of the hostile fleet.

Col. Hawkins, who commands at Hatteras, arrived in Washington yesterday, and represented the necessity of either protecting their position from such heavy gales as that of Friday and Saturday, or removing the troops to Fortress Monroe. It appears that in addition to the destruction of government stores above mentioned, four sentries of the Twentieth Indiana regiment were drawned In the breakers during the gale. We learn on the authority of a Baltimore paper that eleven thouhand troops are to be sent South from Annapolis when the transports of the naval expedition re-

Y Our news from Missouri states that another battle on the site of the Wilson's creek affair is Imminent. It was said on good authority that General Price, with 25,000 rehels, was at Cassville on Thursday last, and that General McCulloch, with 10,000 men, was at a point ten miles in advance of him. Both of them were supposed to be marching on Springfield. Large reinforcements from the neighboring comties of Jasper and Green were reported to be Soining the rebel army. General Sturgis, General Pope and General Lane, with their Union forces, had reached Springfield, and General McKinstry was preparing to advance with a body of cavalry

to make a reconneissance. General Fremont and staff left that place for St. Louis on Monday last. His body guard accompanied him. Before leaving he had a long interview with General Hunter, and explained to him all he knew of the position of the enemy and the plan of battle agreed upon by him and his generals of division in council of war the night previous. Many of Fremont's staff remained to participate in the approaching battle.

THE NEWS.

. The returns of the State election come in very slowly. We have not yet received enough to tell r Bruce or Wright is elected Canal Comissioner. Probably the latter will prove to be the successful candidate. Of the members of the Btate Senate eighteen have been elected on Union and republican tickets, two on Union and demobratic, nine as straight republicans, two as straight democrats; but every one sustains the administration in the war. It seems that Judges Hoffman and Woodruff have been both defeated for Superior Court, in this city, and Monell and Barbour elected Lynch is Sheriff, Genet County Clerk, Oakey Hall District Attorney, and Purdy Supervisor.

The election in Maryland yesterday passed off buietly, and resulted in the success of the Union ticket by a handsome majority, thus again demon-

strating at the ballot box the loyalty of the perote of that State to the Union and the constitution. At the State election in Wisconsin on Tuesday the entire republican State ticket was elected by a

The election in New Jersey on Tuesday resulted in a gain of democratic members of the Legisla-ture. The Legislature will have a decided democratic majority.

The schooner Virginia Price, Capt. Eldridge, ar. rived at this port yesterday from St. Thomas with advices to the 25th ultimo. Captain Eldridge reports that six rebel Commissioners passed through St. Thomas from Europe for Cuba. Four United States steamers were cruising in the Caribbean Sea. Capt. Eldridge saw no privateers on the passage out or home, and suggests that British vessels see so many is order to affect

freights in American vessels. When Maj'or General Fremont left Springfield his body guest d also left with him. This guard was composed of men just fit for and likely to engage in such a combat as that which has been recently announced. Originally this body guard was composed of three hundred picked men, and, it is said, better ones never went into a battle. Commanded by a Mungarian who has seen much service, one company of a hundred was composed almost entirely of Kentuckians, and the others made ap of Missourians, German paturalized citizens and others. The horses—blooded bays—were in keep ing with the men. But their armament, if we may so speak, was better still. Each man had with him two of Colt's six berel mavy revolvers, one five barrel rifle and a salve. They could shoot these seventeen times without stopping to load, and then resort to the sabre to finish ap their work.

Notwithstancing the order for bidding recruiting for other States in Iowa, Govern or Kirkwood has gived Colonel Moore, of the Northeast Missour; regiment, authority to rewrit ti'ree companies, inasmeh as this regimenthes done, and is likely to do good service for the defeace of the Iowa

Thomas D'Arcy MoGee, merater of the Canadian Parkanent, is delivering a lecture on "Canada's interest in the American civil war." A which he argues that the contin since of the Civis a is for the interest o Canada, and that the sympus dies of all who speak the English tongue strong be on the side of the United States government; and he is right. The British American provinces a se their freedom to t & war of the Revolution and the success of the United States.

It is stated that a lady from South Carolin a has been in Washington several weeks, embawa ing to sell the government the code of signalizations and by \$100,000 for the article.

St. Louis banks must be in a bad state, if we may judge from the following announcement a f a broker in one of the cities of that State: -- Wes we selling exchange on New York for coin as mer; 1 or Missouri currency, bankable in St. Louis, at tan per cent; for demand Treasury notes at one per ent." They have more confidence in gowstonent Treasury notes than in their own banks.

Surveyor Andrews and his aids have been made isually active during the last few days. The ful. lowing additional seizures were made yestering:-The ship Weston Merritt, one-sixteenth of which is owned by William Knox, of New Ordensa and one-thirty-second by Alexander McNnii, cw the same place; the brig General Bailey, twosix teenths of which are owned by John Dunbara, o St. Marks, Fla., and the brig Wappao, one-sixteenth of which is owned by George Allen, of Charleston South Carolina.

The matter of jurisdiction in the case of Jaska low, the alleged Chinese murderer, will be argued next month in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The real question that is to come pefore the Court will be as to whether Long Island Sound is or is not the "high sea" - a que tion in which the State, and more especially the city of New York, are more than deeply interested counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Voorbis, Ma called the attention of Governor Morgan to the importance of a decision in favor of the prisoner, y which it will be conceded that the State New York has exclusive jurisdiction over the afore said waters. No decision has every been given in this matter; and if the case to be decided is eggine the prisoner, New York will be deprived of al its present claims. Governor Morgan, it is said will have the State represented through specia

The sentence of death passed upon Samuel Col ling, Lewis Featherston and John Dunleavy, con victed of the murder of Capt. George W. Pyke, of the ship General Parkhill, has been commuted by the President to fifteen years imprisonment with

ex-member of Parliament, of England; has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Gurt of this

The interesting slave case of Captaga Gordon, o the Erle, was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Nelson and

Two Nassau street lawyers, one of whom is an ex-Attorney General, and the other the father of one of our brigadier generals, have, on their own responsibility and for their own benefit, brough actions in the Supreme Court assinst a number of persons for selling liquor without license, under mits any person to sue unliconsed liquor dealers in case the Commissioners of Excise neglect to sue them for ten days after being notified of the viola The Board of Excise has not an thorized the bringing of these actions, as they have several thousand actions now persong against unlicensed liquor dealers, and nearly ready for

The usual weekly meeting of this Commissioners of Emigration did not take place yesterday, in consequence of a quorum of the members not being present.

At the meeting of the Board of Education has last evening a report was received from the Carmittee on Annual Estimates, to be presented by the Board of Supervisors, asking for an appropriation of \$1,334,800 to defray the current approval expenses for public instruction during the coming year of 1862 Included in this was the sam of 115 000 for the Normal School, which, after some discussion, was struck out, and the surg of \$24,435 for heating apparatus was inserted in its place. An additional estimate of \$10,000 was also inserted for repairs. The report, as amended, was adopted, and ordered to be presented to the Board of Super-

The mark et for beef cattle vesterday was rather better, and higher prices were realized. The general selling prices were 8c. a 81/c., and the range was, from 6c. a 9c. Milch cows were quiet. Veals were firm. Sheep and lambs were steady and unchanged. The sales were at prices ranging from \$2 50 a \$5 a \$6, the latter for prime, and a few extras brought from \$7 a \$11 per head. Swine were in fair request, but a shade lower: 3 %c. a 4%c. for corn fed, and 3%c. a 3%c. for still fed. They sell about as fast as they arrive. The receipts were:-3,865 beeves, 100 cows, 548 veals,

10,559 sheep and lambs, and 13,380 swine. The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales on speculation and to spinners, closing on the basis of 24c. a 24 Mc. per pound for middling uplands. This is the highest price the article has reached in a period of about thirty-six years. Flour was firm and rather better for common grades, while for most descriptions prices were unchanged; good grades of white, red and amber were wanted for shipment, and was about one cent higher, while other qualities were irregular. Corn was in moderate supply, at 62c, a 62 %c. for and prices were firm at 62c. a 6236c. shipping cargoes of good mixed Western, and some lots of prime were reported at 63c. Pork was dull and heavy, with light sales at \$15 a \$15 50 for mess—the latter figure

for full weight-and prime at \$9 62% a \$9 76. Beef and lard were steady. Sugars were steady, with acles of 100 a 200 hhds., 341 boxes and 3,000 bags Manila, sh.d 1,575 dd. China, on terms given elsewhere. Coffee was an ady, with limited sales. Freights exhibited more tone in Havre wheat was engaged at 22c. a 23c., while flour was

Improved Aspect of Our Relations with

It was the unquestionable intention of the government of Great Britain, at the commencement of the rebellion of the Southern States, to eize upon the opportunity thus afforded, to strike a death blow at the onward progress of our North American nationality, and, by conniving at the division of the United States into two er more independent republics, to prevent the possibility of its ever rivalling the empire of Great Britain over the ocean. Judging by the imbecility of President Bachanan's adminis tration, and the impunity wish which the Gulf States were permitted, not only to secede, but to seize upon federal fortresses, and confiscate the property of the federal government, nearly every accredited foreign minister at Washing ton had arrived at the conclusion that the death knell of democratic institutions on this continent had been sounded, and that the country would henceforth cease to be a first class Power in the world. The Queen's proclamstion, which recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, was but the forerunner of speeches by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, in which it was openly asserted that the United States had fallen from its high position, and, in spite of the hollow affectation of neutrality which the English government assumed, its acts have proved that it had been predetermined, at a fitting moment, to break the blockade, and lend active aid to the rebels of the South. The late arrivals from Europe show, however, that a change has recently taken place in the views of British statesmen on the American question, and it may safely be asserted that no fears need now be entertained of a rupture either with England, or any other great maritime Power.

If the sympathies of the aristocracy of Europe with the Southern rebellion, had elicited any manifestation of weakness on the part of the Washington administration, there is no doubt that host Sities must sooner or later have grown out of the embarrassed diplomatic relations that would have resulted from it. If the people of the loyal States had failed to support the President in his war policy, or had shown less enthusia in facontributing means and men to restore the dategrity of the Union, the contemptible jeulensy of the London Cabinet would have equivally culminated in a war with Great Britain. It may be added that had the pusillani. mons whi bing of the Tribune, Times, and other abolitioni . t sewspapers, and, their readiness to succumbile efore the indirect threats which had put to the North, in Parliament, of an Anglo-rebi: I alliance, been regarded abroad as an index of 'popular sentiment, we should have undoubtedl v been embroiled with the mother country ba ? > the close of the present year. Fortunately, | however, for the welfare of England ar of America, the President of the United State is and the principal members of his Cabinet has a stone their duty nobly in the premises; they h see been sustained by the loyal masses of the . nation; and the cowardly quakings of the a: iti-slavery press have been thundered into : Sence by the indignant voice of more patriot' le journals.

Every citiz ba of the United States should be in grateful; resembrance the conduct of Mr. Lincoln, and left the four principal members of his Cabinet, a lette most critical period of our relations with the governments of Europe. There has be senser real cause, we think, to fear any misunde retailing with either France or Russia, the interests of both of which Powers are identified, the greater or less extent, with the maint engage of the United States formiatible naval power, capa ble of courserbales cing the ascendency of Great British w pon the ocean; but the latter nation meas t mischief, and purposed profiting by oranineers al dissensions to obstruct. atally and forever, o ar national advancement-The firm, exergetic and fearless attitude assumed by Secretar , of State Seward in his despatches; the un paralleled activity of Mr. Cameron, in pastir g into the field a well disciplined, therough y organized, and efficiently fficered assay, capable of coping with any Power on the for e of the earth; the marvellous quickness with which the Navy Department has succeededing covering our waters with a formidable.finet a und the financial ability that has been diamaged I by Secretary of the Treasury Chase, also adantly providing the sinews of war, new ber ond all praise. History presents no instance of similar objects having been atminodifins , short a space of time. The armed Minsesse v hich has stepped forth, under governmastruss ices, from the sick and heavy laden benin of the past, stands before the universe so storied s in strength, and invincible in right as well simight that no surprise need be felt at he re action which has taken place among the Prop erstons and Russells of Enrope. The momed ed men of New York and the North have, also, shown themselves equal to the emergency Vint has arisen. They have subscribed their hundreds of millions to carry on the war, in defiance of British menaces, taunts and ominous prognostications. They have demonstrated that in a righteous, cause the American nation is ever one and united, and that, beneath the deceptive rust of former years lay hidden a solid. impervious steel which required but contact with adversity to become dazzling in its bright-

Who forgets the bowlings against the Heraup of the aboliticalst press of New Yeak, because it cast back the threats against this country of proclaimed aloud that Englishmen had far more to fear from war with us, than, we to dread a conflict with them? With what a flood of billingsgate and denunciation our assertion was greeted, that, if hostilities should commence between the United States and European powers. it would end in revolution abroad, and the overthrow of every vestige of British and Spenish ascendency on the American continent. The tone of the speeches that have lately been delivered on the hustings, in England, and the moderated language of the newspapers of London and the manufacturing districts, fully verify our predictions, and leading statesmen of all parties, do not besitate to declare there, what we so confidently asserted here. The United States government never was so powerful as it is now; never was so well prepared to meet any exigencies that may arise, and this very state of preparation guarantees to us a continuance of a peace, which feebleness and irresolution would have caused to be broken,

London Money Changers on America, a Monetary Affairs—Their Sad Miscalcu-lations.

When the government of this country asked of the people an army of four hundred thousand men, and a loan of four hundred millions of dollars, the London Times, the organ of the English money changers, emphatically asserted that it would be impossible to raise either the men or the money. The American people read the Times very little, and regard it less, and so they set to work to respond to the demands of the covernment, heartily, cordially and without delay. We had plenty of specie in our banks, and plenty more in our bureau drawers and old stockings, and we cared very little for what the English might do or say. Presto! We had an army in the field more than equal to the requirements of the government. We raised more than the four hundred millions of dollars asked for, and are ready to docble that amorant, if necessary. What do the British capitalists, noney changers and gamblers may now? Why, that this thing cannot last, you know, and that in three months, or six months or at some other time, when we shall be obliged to expect specie to England, we shall certainly have a great panic here.

The Rethschilds and Barhage and other money dealers, who have made fortunes out of this country, seem to understand our affairs as little as they do their own. When they predict a panic in this country they remind sof a man who has a vineyard upon the soleanic Mount Vesuvius, and who writes to #Long Island farmer, telling him to look out for him self, and that his great crops can account to nothing, for there is going to be an eruption. If an export of specie will cause a monetary panic, during these times, we can return the British capitalists compliment, and assure them that when the panic comes England and France will feel it first. On this side the water we understand our situation very well, and our Wall street operators are quite as shrewd as these of the London 'Change or the Paris Bourse. The European reckoners have to go through an immense amount of figuring, and play strange pranks with the four ground rules, before they can eipher out for us a panic. We can show them the probability of a European panic, without half their trouble and with double their accuracy. Let them study the export and import statistics for the past six months a little.

During all that time they have been exporting specie to this country. During that time their exports of goods to this country have fallen off one-half, or about one hundred millions of dollars. During that time their imports from this country have nearly quadrupled, and are constantly and steadily upon the increase. Throughout this entire country there is an evident and a growing disposition to buy no more foreign goods during the war than are absolutely necessary. In the South this disposition is made obligatory by our blockade, which is becoming every day more stringent and effectual. In the North the people are voluntarily denying themselves luxuries, the most of which are of foreign importation, and have pretty generally resolved to wear their old clothes for another year, and initiate a comfortable economy. These proceedings show we think, that the people here know very well what they are about, and that, from this source at least, there is very little danger of a panic. Meanwhile, the specie which we have, and which we are constantly receiving, remains in the country, and circulates among all classes of the people. It has given an impetus to trade. and already it has started our manufactories. and is keeping them in successful operation, The money loaned by the people to the government is paid out by the government to the soldiers and contractors; is sent on to the manufactories, the merchants and the soldiers' families, and finds its way back from the people to the government again. Very little of it eaves the country now-a-days, and even that little is becoming beautifully less as we are getting supplied with cannon, rifles and blankets, and as our own manufacturers are getting fairly at work. In all this it is very hard to find the material upon which the British money gamblers base their predictions of an American

But when we cousider that our retrenchment is Europe's loss, and that simply by wearingour old clothes, and denving ourselves useless luxuries we shall out off another hundred millions of dollars from the pockets of European manufacturers and workingmen, the probabilities of a European panic become more apparent; for Europe must have breadstuffs, and the United States is now the granary from. which the supply must come. If we refuse to take foreign goods, silks, laces and kninkknacks for our grain, we must be paid in gold. as we have been for some time past. What, hen, will be the result? Why, clearly, that there will be-as there has been-a large expert of gold from Europe; and that, according to the reasoning of these British philosophers, will cause a panie. With us, then, the case might stand; a panie or less importations; and we have chosen the latter alternative decidedly. With them, according to their own figures, the case stands: a panic or starvation. Which horn of the dilemma will they choose?

piling up, and which troubles the English capipalists dreadfully, only on very few words need be said. This virgin country is better able to support a national dabt than any European country ever was, and will suffer from it as litthe. Besides, our debt will not probably amount to more than eight handred millions of dollars, and we can pay this sum readily within twenty years, and without any inconvenience. We do not need the example of England herself to assure us that a national debt, well managed, the London journals, into their very teeth, and | is not a source of extreme weakness to a count try. That we are magazing our debt very nigoly nobody can deny. We are keeping it carrinlly within reasonable bounds, and we are keeping it to ourselves. We are our own creditors, and very lew foreign parties hold much of our paper. Perhaps it is that which troubles the British money changers more than all.

As to the great national debt which we are

At any rate, we shall take the biat they have so kindly given us, and if they wait for us to export gold to them and put ourselves in a panic they will have to wait until they can raise grain enough to feed themselves, and until we get out of food and have to purchase it abroad-in short, till the present case is exactly reversed.

FREMONT'S GRACEFUL RETIREMENT.-While every intelliger; man must approve the removal of General Fremont, because of his unfitness for the very important and responsible position to which no was appointed, it will be univer-

nently patriotic, discreet and commendable. His farewell address to his soldiers is the best thing that he has done. His army was attached to him, no doubt; but we have no fears that his remo val will result in any serious insubordination in the camp. His Italian and Hungarian officers, brave and gallant men, may be disposed to a there to the fortunes of their leader; but some all owances must be made to their ignorance of on political institutions and of our military system. President Lincoln is not the man to deal unjustly or ungenerously with any public officer. He has dealt very tenderly with Fremont; but his removal had become a public necessity, to which the President could no longer shut his eyes; and this tells the whole

THE SUPPERING LOVALISTS IN NORTH CARO LINA. - A short time since we called attention to the distressed condition of the people of the coast in the neighborhood of Hatteras Inlet, in consequence of their adhesion to the cause of the Union. They have been plundered of al. most everything by the rebels, and, being unable to obtain supplies, are new in a state bordering upon starvation. In this extremity they inturally look to the people of the loyal States for relief, and all those who base their hopes of a reconstruction of the Union on the lingering levalty of the well affected in the Southern confederacy are bound to see that their wants are promptly supplied. The Rev. Mr. Taylor. of North Carolins, and the Rev. T. W. Conway, chapteln of the Ninth New York regiment, are now in town for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the relief of these poor people? A meeting has been called for this evening, at the Cooper Lutitute; to afford these gentlemen an opportunity of more ful 's stating their case, and to organize such arrangements as are necessary to accomplish at oree the bezevoient work which they have in ha wi. The Hom Geo. Bancroft will preside, and, iv addition to the gentlemes above named, Gen Robert Anderson, Gen. Burnside and Professor Roswell Elteboock will address the meeting. It is to be hoped that the 'attendance will be as large and enthusiastic as the occasion demands, and that its pecuniary results will convince those who sympathize poll" tically with us in the redel States that we shall be ever ready to respond to such appeals-

A SIGNAL DISGRACE TO THE CITY.-Lynch has been elected our Sheriff, and Raymond, the "little villain" of the Times, has been elected as one of our members to the State Legislature; and these results we pronounce a signal disgrace to the city. We are not responsible, however, for this disgrace. We did what we could to prevent it, and we wash our hands of it. It is a disgrace which belongs to the voters who supported Lynch and Raymond, these two noted runners from Bull run, "to the sound of the enemy's carnon;" but it is a disgrace for which the shapid, jobbing and juggling political cliques opposed to these Bull runners are mainly responsible. Thus Lynch slips into an office of fifty thousand a year, more or less, with an overwhelming popular majority against him, and simply because this majority was stupidly divided among three opposing candidates. Raymond goes to the ssembly, where we may expect him to stir up the dirty waters of abolitionism on every available occasion, and where he will make the best use of his time as a lobby jobber. We put him in charge of David S. Coddington, a man with a clean record, and a man of honest principles and superior abilities. Inheriting the old fashioned democratic ideas and instincts of his father—formerly our city Postmaster—Mr. Coddington will look out for the rascalities of the lobby and the slippery "little villain" at

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .- We daily hear of accidents on the different lines of railway throughout the country; but beyond the passing notice | let the one or the two highest get th which they receive in the newspapers they seem to excite no attention on the part of any one. They are neither followed by the punish ment of those to whose negligence they are atributable, nor do they induce greater vigilance in the management of the passenger traffic. It is only a few days since an accident took place on the Eric Railroad, through the carelessness of a switchman, by which one person lost his leg, and several others were severely injured, besides occasioning a three or four hours' stoppage of the train. On Tuesday last the Secretary of War nearly lost his life by falling down a rail way embankment opposite West Point, just as he was about to take the seven o'clock train for Albany. The public should be protected against traps of this kind by proper fences; otherwise it is impossible on dark nights to avoid stumbling into them. Some time ago an English journal, in commenting upon the number of railway accidents that were constantly taking place in Great Britain, remarked that vailway directors would not be taught to care for the lives of their passengers until they had killed a hishop. Our own railroad managers will perhaps be made sensible of the duty which they owe the public in this reeard when they kill a Secretary of War. Hannily, in this justance, and no doubt greatly to the disappointment of the shoddy men, who would be olad to see Mr. Cameron out of their way, they did not sacceed, and that centleman, having escaped any serious injury from his fall, is, weare glad to say, able to resome those labors which are so important to the consummation of the splen Ad scheme of operations by which the rebell on is about to be speedily crushed out.

EXCLUSIN CORRESPONDENTS IN AMELICA.-The American correspondence of the English ionesals is becoming that, state and unprofitable. In its insinid, wooldling discursive-daborations of trivial topics -and it seldon, treats of any others-it bears the same relation to fresh, vicorous philosophical writing that evu sacra does to strong wine. And at the same time that it grows wlahy-washy in quality; it is diminishing in quartity. The birds are disappearing, and those what remain belief would seem to partake of a dejection seeduced by the flight of their mates, which makes them unable to rise above any but the most for ble notes. Who therefore, cares to listen to them? There is only one big bird to be seen in the bush; the others are bid away in the inner branches, and seem afraid to show themselves; but he is a rara guls of such owl-like mien that we expect nothing wiser from him than his looks. We are not disappointed, therefore, to find that the notes he utters for the amusement of the readers of the London Times are very dreary and very inane, so much so that even a screech such as that he uttered over the battle of Bull run would be a positive relief. We octo which no was appointed, it will be universally conceded that his conduct in retiring from the command of our army in Missouri was emi
of Bull run would be a positive relief. We occur as a many conduct in retiring from the command of our army in Missouri was emi
lengthy effuzions; but we search in vain for any descriptions and recommend of our army in Missouri was emi
of Bull run would be a positive relief. We occur as a large conduct in and recome you one hundred dollars, to use the insuch manner as may add to their conduct. We occur as a large conduct in and recome you one hundred dollars, to use the insuch manner as may add to their conduct. We occur as a large conduct in and recome you one hundred dollars, to use the insuch manner as may add to their conduct. We occur as a large conduct in and recome you one hundred dollars, to use the insuch manner as may add to their conduct. We occur as a large conduct in any and recome you one hundred dollars, to use the insuch manner as may add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in any add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in any add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in any add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in any add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in any add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in a supplier to the conduct in any add to their conduct. I think history has no record that will equal conduct in a supplier to the conduct in any add to their conduct in any add to th

comprehensive grasp of the subjects referred to, or a single new idea or original suggestion. It makes us melancholy to read them, and we wonder how such penny-a-lining ever made its author notorious. But, unfortunately, he is no worse than the remaining flock, and we cease to look either for knowledge of our affairs or a skilful treatment of them in the English journals. Where there is enterprise on their part there is a want of talent, and where there is talent it would appear there is a dearth of enterprise. The result is that the British public must depend on the independent press of New York for its daily history of the war; and in this it could not do better.

PROPOSED SCHEME OF ENGLISH PIRACY .- The correspondence that we published yesterday, between Mr. Henry Hayman, on behalf of himsel and several other Liverpool merchants, and Earl Russell, proves the lengths to which the cotton interest in England are prepared to go to procure the necessary supplies of that staple. Ar. Hayman apprises his lordship that he and those asseciated with him have it in contemplation to fit out a number of ships to trade with New Orleans and several other Southern ports, and he asks that the protection of her Majesty's cruisers be given to those vessels, adding, at the same time, that if there are state or diplomatic reasons that render orders to diat effect inexpedient, their orews would be prepared to defend hemselves.

This is not merely an indirect scheme for breaking the blockade, but under the law of nations it is piracy, and sub_ ject to no such legal doubts as were raised in the case of the Southern privaters lately triff. Parties engaging in mich enterprises, and chught by our cruisers, would be instantly run up at the gardarm without benefit of clergy. The boldness and unscruper lousness of the plattare of a piece with the conduct of the cotton manufacturers all through his struggle, and illustrate the frother morality of the London Times when it declares that on this question, as on every other, "men's principles an with the rinterests.

This correspondence has had one good resultthat of defining more clearly the policy of the English government in our regard. The language used by Earl Rusself removes all doub s to its intention to facilifully respect the

THE CORPOR ATON ADVERTISING AGAIN.-We ope that our city Supervisors, and all other officials concerned, will, as soon as possible. attend to and softle this little business of our Corporation advertising. For many years, as if expressly for the purpose of suppressing public information on this job, that job and the ther, this advertising has been given to our city dailies of the obscurest and most limited circulation—such, for instance, as the Express, Commercial Advertis w and the late Day Book, now happily defunct. Of course the policy of honesty and public economy is to give our Corporation advertisements to one or two of our daflies which have the largest circulation To this end we hope a committee on the subject will be appointed to inquire into the circula tion, respectively, of our most widely read city dailies. We are prepared for this in restigation at any time. Our circulation yesterday, for example, was 110,000, and it was not a very exciting day either. We have attained a daily issue as high as 135,000. Next to the HERALD come the Tribune and the Times, but far in the rear, for we presume that neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond 25,000 . dailies. The World, which was lately very properly vetoed by Mayor Wood as the chosen or gan for this Corporation advertising, probably lingers away back at something like 10,090 or 12,000 for its daily circulation. Let us have an investigation of the circulation of all our city dailies who are willing to submit to the trial. and let the inquiry run through one year, and ration advertisements. Is not this a fair proposition?

DON QUINOTE O'BRIEN AND SANCIES PANEA BERKLEY UPON THE AMERICAN CRISIS -- Smith O'Erien, who has made several unsuccessful attemps at an insurrection in Ireland, offers himself as a mediator between our government and the rebels. Grantley Berkley, who thinks he understands this country because he once travelled through part of it in company with two big. uscless dogs-which learned as much as the master during the journey-advises us to settle our quarrel by immediately recognizing the Southern confederacy. What a carrious wor this is, to be sure. It is very anaising to see creature like O'Brien-silly, but well mesening dvertising himself and soliciting our peasor as "a gentleman whose long experience and mate connection with well known unsweet ssful insurrections amply fit him, to act as a r nediator in any little affair in that line." It is equaly fanny to hear Grantley Berkley-a fellow whose brains lie in his boots, and who understands nothing but the sattlement of b ogus bets on the turf-offering us advice about t a matter of national concern. They are a p retty pair, truly. If Don Quixote and Sancha P anza should revisit the "glimpses of sunlight," their mediation and advice would be just al out as soon asked, regarded, accepted and re spected.

The New Steamship Co. astitution. ip Constitution, reentiv built for the Pacific Mail Stee mship Company by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., ia now on the at the foot of Market street, East river, for the purpose f receiving a sait of copper, pr aparatory to sailing for

San Francisco.
The Constitution la.3,500 tons' surthen. Her dimens are as follows:-- 360 feet in W agth over all, 45 feet beam and at feet o inches doubt of hold.

This monster vessel has been designed and built with special reference to the service between San Francisco and Pananea, and embrac's all the modern contributions.

and improvements for securing great strength, security and comfort. Her half is built of the choicest white oak and yollow pine, the fer me being braced diagonally from stein to stern, and the fastenings through out are unusual ly heavy. The enf incs were built by the Novelty Iron

In her present pe sition a fine oppor country is afforded for all interested in Fren steamers, as well as the public generally, to take a meep at her.

Aid to the Firsteenth ar al Twentieth Massuch a set is Regiments.

Governor Andrew hegs least to acknowledge publicly
the receipt of the following our to acknowledge publicly
from a particle citizen of another State. The check
which it enclosed is that
each of the firm of A.D. & J. Y.
Santh & Co. for one hunder of the firm of A.D. & J. Y.
santh & Co. for one hunder of the firm of A.D. & J. Y.
will appropriate immediately to the regiments, in equal
shares.—

Programmer P.I. Nov. 4 1801

His Excellency J MN A. ANDREW, Governor of Mass.

His Exchange of the A. Andrew, deverage of chreekits—

Dram Six—I notice an appeal in the Besten Journal, from the Quest externaster of the Twentieth regiment, for each to proce are a new supply of articles lest in the battle of Fath's Paff by the regiment. When men cover themselves with as much glory as did the Fitzeath and Twentieth regiments, it appears to me that others than their an adjudgment and be allowed to participate in the required aid, and I enclose you one hundred dollars, to be used in such manner as may add to their comfort. Men who will mand the fire of code near five to one will surely who will mand the fire of codes near five to one will surely man. tory has no record that will equal to JAMES Y. SMITH.